

**N.Y. Wage Board OK's**

**\$1 Retail Minimum**

**--Thanks to RWDSUers**

*— See Page 5*

**Local 15 A, Charleston**

**Weighing Offer**

**From Amer. Tobacco**

*— See Page 7*

**260 N. Y. Employees**

**Of Union News Co.**

**Strike Subway Stands**

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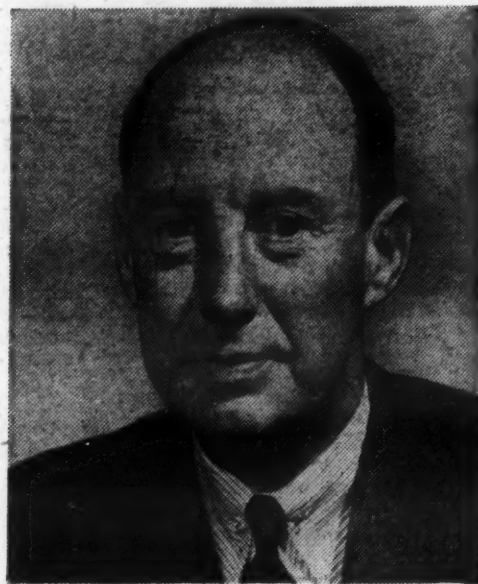
**RWDSU**

**record**

Vol. 3—No. 20

401

October 28, 1956



**LABOR IN BIG  
FINAL PUSH FOR  
ADLAI—ESTES**

*— See Page 3*



# Ike on Pensions: For Senators, Not Workers

By WILLARD SHELTON

WASHINGTON—An excellent example of the attitude of the Eisenhower Administration toward humanitarian legislation is furnished by two Senate controversies—one dealing with pensions for disabled congressmen, the second dealing with pensions for working people.

In 1955 Congress voted itself a raise in salary and pensions—about which few complain. But Congress also voted its members fat benefits in case of total and permanent disability.

As Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) pointed out, any congressman who has served for 10 years and who then becomes totally and permanently disabled is immediately entitled to a pension for life of \$5,625 a year—\$470 a month.

The disabled congressman doesn't have to wait until age 50—as the ordinary worker under the social security laws must do. He may enter the House at age 25, serve 10 years, become disabled, and instantly begin drawing his disability pension at age 35.

Did we hear any complaints from the Eisenhower people that this disability-benefit program was unwieldy, that it was unsound in principle, that the law would encourage "malingering," that physicians could not be trusted to certify honestly whether or not a congressional patient had become truly disabled?

There wasn't a word of protest from the Administration concerning disability benefits for congressmen.

But things were different in 1956 when the George amendment to pay monthly



NEWLY-APPOINTED representatives of RWDSU on Labor Advisory Committee of State Commission Against Discrimination gather with state leaders at luncheon meeting. L. to r. standing are District 65 Pres. David Livingston, Governor Averell Harriman, Local 338 Pres. Julius Sum, RWDSU Exec. Sec. Jack Paley and Commissioner Charles Abrams. Seated is State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander, co-chairman of committee, which will aid in state agency's efforts to eliminate discrimination in employment and housing.

benefits to disabled workers covered by social security went to a showdown fight.

## Not for the Disabled

Welfare Sec. Marion D. Folsom of Ike's cabinet went to Capitol Hill to testify against the measure. Senators were told that payment of disability benefits would encourage "malingering" and that doctors could not be trusted to certify disability or non-disability truthfully.

On an almost straight party-line vote, Republicans voted against the George amendment—although they had joined with Democrats in passing unanimously the bill to give themselves more than three times as generous a disability pension, with no age requirement.

Twelve Republican senators are running for re-election this year who cheerfully voted disability payments for themselves but voted with Eisenhower against far smaller disability payments for the sick or mangled factory worker.

They are: Aiken (Vt.), Bennett (Utah), Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Case (S.D.), Cotton (N.H.), Dirksen (Ill.), Duff (Pa.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Welker (Ida).

Eisenhower talks lavishly about his "liberalism" toward "people." But he did everything in his power to defeat disability pensions for workers at age 50 after cheerfully acquiescing in fat benefits for 35-year-old disabled congressmen.

These were his deeds—not his words.

## COPE HONOR ROLL OF RWDSU LOCALS

It's spirit like that demonstrated by the members of Local 379 in Ohio that is swelling the total of COPE contributions to an all-time high for RWDSU's political action fund raising. For the first time the '379' leaders saw to it that every member in their widespread shops was asked by his unit officers whether he wants to pitch in, and as a result, every single member came through. Pres. Max Greenberg of the RWDSU urged every local of the International to do the same. "Go to your members and just ask them. You'll see how they'll gladly respond when they are told the facts and shown that with their buck they can help make changes in our public representatives bringing many times the value of their dollar back to them." The last and most crucial days of the campaign are upon us. Don't miss your chance to get into the act by giving to COPE, thus backing your vote with your buck.

Previously Reported					
Local	City	Amount			
1S	New York City	\$ 1,500.00	721	New York City	385.00
19	Memphis, Tenn.	120.00	835	Fort Wayne, Ind.	107.00
26	Suffolk, Va.	160.50	850	Girard, Pa.	450.00
50	New York City	1,500.00	853	New York City	107.00
66	Nashua, N.H.	75.00	906	New York City	1,400.00
75	Houston, Texas	150.00	970	Ottawa, Ill.	14.10
87	Saginaw, Mich.	403.00	1085	Berwick, Pa.	15.00
87B	Cleveland, Ohio	10.00	1102	New York City	350.00
94	Marysville, Ohio	25.00	1125	New York City	200.00
108	Newark, N.J.	1,000.00	1199	New York City	1,750.00
142	Buffalo, N.Y.	27.00	1268	New York City	1,000.00
147	New York City	1,000.00	1283	New York City	50.00
180C	Port Gibson, Miss.	36.00	1414	Cumberland, Md.	30.00
184L	Kansas City, Kans.	169.00		Chicago Jt. Bd., Ill.	680.00
193	New York City	35.00		District 65, N.Y.C.	3,000.00
194	Chicago, Ill.	226.08		Indiana Jt. Bd., Ind.	10.00
226	Trenton, N.J.	50.00		New England Jt. Bd., Ind.	563.50
228	Bristol, Pa.	50.00		Saskatchewan Jt. Bd., Canada	1,900.00
260	New York City	169.00			
262	Newark, N.J.	200.00			
273	South Bend, Ind.	22.00			
280	Elm Grove, W. Va.	100.00			
282	New Haven, Conn.	300.00			
287	New York City	500.00			
305	Westchester, N.Y.	750.00			
315	Atlanta, Ga.	10.00			
338	New York City	2,900.00			
357	Anderson, Ind.	52.00			
386	Grand Rapids, Mich.	115.00			
390	Cincinnati, Ohio	110.00			
425	Bethlehem, Pa.	17.00			
432	Kansas City, Missouri	10.00			
443	Mason, Mich.	4.00			
453	Gadsden, Ala.	55.00			
506	Gadsden, Ala.	79.00			
583A	No. Attleboro, Mass.	2.00			
585	New York City	50.00			
588	Malden, Mass.	25.00			
596A	Providence, R. I.	36.00			

TOTAL \$ 24,034.18

## Received in Past 2 Weeks

Through October 22, 1956

Local	City	Amount
21	Huntington, W. Va. (Add'l)	160.00
30	Detroit, Mich.	500.00
66	Nashua, N.H. (add'l)	25.00
114	Selma, Ala.	26.00
147	New York City (add'l)	250.00
256	Cincinnati, Ohio	124.00
379	Columbus, Ohio	674.00
512	Indianapolis, Ind.	18.00
574	New York City	250.00
585	New York City (add'l)	100.00
923	New York City	200.00
	Chicago Jt. Bd., Ill. (add'l)	375.00
	District 65, N.Y.C. (add'l)	250.00
	New England Jt. Bd. (add'l)	443.00

\$ 3,341.00

Previously reported 24,034.18

GRAND TOTAL TO DATE \$ 27,375.18

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JOHN WESLEY on how to vote: "Act as if the whole election depended on your single vote, and as if the whole Parliament (and therein the whole nation) on that single person whom you now choose to be a member of it."

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Max Greenberg .....President  
Alvin E. Heaps.....Sec.-Treasurer  
Jack Paley.....Exec. Secretary  
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail, Sam  
Kovenetsky..Exec. V.-Presidents

Max Steinbock .....Editor  
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor  
Stanley Glaubach .....Art Editor  
Robert Dobbs, Roland Willoughby  
Assistant Editors

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# Labor Election Drive Hurting GOP In Homestretch of Campaign



**CAMPAIGN SPEECH** in behalf of New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner, right, was delivered by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg at labor dinner-rally Oct. 10. Wagner, Democratic nominee for U. S. Senate, was guest of honor. Other speakers included Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky and city and state labor leaders. Wagner is given good chance to win seat now held by Lehman.

As the election campaign entered its final days, political activity and interest reached a new pitch among union members throughout the country. Scores of thousands of trade unionists were backing up their pledges of support to the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket with dollars for COPE and with organized political effort. There was no doubt, too, that the GOP and its Big Business allies were worrying about labor's effectiveness in the political arena, as Pres. Eisenhower abandoned all pretense of conducting a "limited" campaign, and other Republican leaders leveled their big campaign guns at labor.

The worried GOP, banking heavily on Ike's personal popularity, revised his speaking schedule to bring him into many doubtful areas before Election Day. Coupled with this was a drive to woo union members away from their leaders, while picturing top unionists as bogeymen. Marquis Childs, widely syndicated columnist, pointed out last week that "Vice-Pres. Nixon rarely misses a chance when he is talking to GOP party workers to say that Walter Reuther is the man to defeat."

Cola G. Parker, president of the National Ass'n. of Manufacturers, voiced a frightened outcry that leaders of organized labor intend "seizing political control" in a "power grab." He painted a nightmare picture for his audience of industrialists of the coming terror when—unless halted by businessmen who follow the NAM's anti-union formulas—"organized labor eventually will dominate the American political scene."

But AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany exploded Parker's fabrication when he pointed out in reply that "big business leaders occupy virtually every key post in our national government", and that labor's political activities "are being conducted by democratic and legal methods."

Typical of labor's growing participation in politics, which has thrown such a scare into Republican ranks, is the COPE campaign being waged by RWDSU locals. With COPE contributions totaling \$27,375, the RWDSU has now reached 78% of its goal of \$35,000. Coupled with the successful drive for donations is a tremendous increase in the number of members who are actively engaged in politics.

## Local 30 Active in Michigan

A report by Earl Wolfman, business manager of the RWDSU's big Bakery and Confectionary Workers Local 30 in Detroit, spells out what that local is doing in the way of political action. Besides the \$500 turned in to the RWDSU for COPE, Wolfman notes that members of Local 30 have given \$500 to the Michigan CIO Council, \$1,000 to the Michigan State Central Committee, \$500 to Gov. Williams' campaign, \$200 to the ADA and \$100 to the Oakland County CIO Council. In addition, Local 30 has made arrangements for full-time workers on Election Day, Wolfman reports, and is particularly active in the 17th and 18th Congressional Districts.

Another report, from Pres. Pete Frohnauer and Int'l Rep. Eugene Ingles of Local 379, Columbus, Ohio, accompanied a check for 100 percent of that local's COPE quota. (See story on Page 6 and letter on Page 12.) And the story can be repeated for local after local.

Pres. Max Greenberg, expressing his satisfaction with the response to the RWDSU's COPE campaign, noted that "this has been the most successful political action year in the history of our International union, and it was accomplished only because of the united effort of all our locals." Contributions already turned in, he added, show that every section of the union has responded to the drive. "Before we wind up this year's campaign," he said, "I feel confident that a clear majority of our locals and members will have participated."

## Memo from Washington

### How GOP's Old Guard Will Gain If Ike Wins

By KENNETH A. MEIKLEJOHN

The record of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration has been pretty thoroughly explored and explained in the course of the Presidential and Congressional election campaigns.

The character and personality of the principal candidates will also be important issues in this election, particularly in the case of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who has acquired the reputation of being one of the most widely disliked and distrusted men in modern public life. It will be impossible to vote for the re-election of President Eisenhower without also voting for the re-election of Vice President Nixon as his heir-apparent.

But there is an issue in this election which has received some attention during the campaign, though by no means as much it deserves. This concerns the effect of the 22nd Amendment to the United States Constitution on the Republican Party and the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, if the GOP candidate wins.

The 22nd Amendment makes it impossible for President Eisenhower, if he should be re-elected, to run again for President. Under the circumstances, his power to give leadership and direction to his Administration during a second term would be markedly reduced. His influence as the leader of the Republican Party would be correspondingly diminished. By contrast, the power and influence of Vice President Nixon, as heir-apparent and with a clear line of succession for 1960, would be immeasurably increased.

#### Motive: Hatred of FDR

The 22nd Amendment was sponsored and pushed through Congress and the State ratification process during the late Forties by the Republican Old Guard. Although the Amendment did not go into effect until February 26, 1951, it was a product of the Old Guard's hatred of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It symbolized their feeling of bitter frustration that through all the years during which he held the office of President they had never been able to come close to beating him in an election.

The effects of the Amendment on the influence of a President during his second term received almost no attention at

the time the Amendment was under consideration by the Congress and the States. Today, however, it has become apparent that these effects will be so far-reaching that there is now grave doubt about the wisdom of the Amendment.

#### Ike's Stock to Drop

Maybe the Old Guard planned it this way. Certainly, the 22nd Amendment will tend to reduce very materially the power and influence of the Presidency, the one great office under our Constitutional system which is filled by a man who is the choice of all the people. For, whether he wins or loses the election, President Eisenhower's political stock seems due to take a decided dive on the day after the election. On that day, the struggle for control of the Republican Party between the so-called Eisenhower Republicans and the Old Guard will begin in earnest—and the Old Guard will have an enormous advantage. While the so-called Eisenhower Republicans will have to start looking for a new leader, the Old Guard already has its heir-apparent in the person of Vice-Pres. Nixon.

This struggle will take place even if the Democrats win the election. But it could then be a reasonably quiet affair, without any disruptive effect on Governmental policy and action. If the Republicans win, the struggle will affect every aspect of the Government's domestic and foreign policies and operation during the next four years.

The struggle for power within the Republican Party which the 22nd Amendment virtually assures during the next four years, if the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration is re-elected, affords no basis whatsoever for complacency. It ought to give rise to the most searching thought on the part of every voter who may have been planning to vote for Eisenhower. Only the Republican Old Guard can afford to be complacent about the prospect of Richard M. Nixon in the White House.

## Laws on Voting-Time Vary

Although both major parties claim to favor a big vote on Election Day, only 15 states have laws which prohibit employers from deducting for voting-time taken by their employees. Twelve additional states say employees must be given time off, but these do not specifically prohibit deduction of wages. Two—Alabama and Nebraska—provide no penalties for violation of the law.

These are the 15 states which provide time off for voting, with no deduction by employers permitted: Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia. Wyoming permits no deduction, provided the voter casts his ballot.

These states permit employers to deduct for voting-time: Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Ohio (piecework, commission and hourly-paid employees only), Utah, Wisconsin.

These states make no provision on pay for voting-time: Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oklahoma.

The amount of time off varies from state to state. Practically all provide at least two hours, and some give as much as four. A number of states do not specify the length of time, providing only "sufficient" or "reasonable" time to vote.

Several states, including New York, Missouri, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas, allow voting-time off only if the polls are closed during non-working hours. In other words, if it's possible for an employee to vote on his own time in these states, he's supposed to do so—unless, of course, he has a union contract dealing with this question.

In all states, it's a good idea for every employee to find out his rights—and above all to make use of them by voting on Election Day!



# LABOR NEWS ROUNDUP

Compiled from news releases of AFL-CIO News Service, Press Associates-PAI, and the Canadian Coop. Press Assn.

## Strikes Loom at N. Y. Dailies

NEW YORK CITY—Publishers of this city's seven big daily newspapers won't make any contract offers until the zero-hour of contract expiration, according to a spokesman for the New York Newspaper Guild. The organization represents 5,000 press employees here.

Although each paper bargains individually with the union, all pacts expire on Oct. 31, and a common pattern has emerged in current negotiations, the Guild leader said. Coordinating management strategy is the powerful New York Publishers Association, a branch of the American Publishers Association.

The Guild covers employees at the New York Post, the Times, the Journal-American, the Daily News, the Mirror, the Herald Tribune and the World-Telegram.

Employees at the Post this week unanimously voted strike authorization in a resolution reaffirming their traditional "no contract, no work" policy. Other strike votes have been scheduled.

Guild officials said that the union is contemplating strike action against one morning and one evening paper, but would not, naturally, single out the targets publicly.

Business has never been better in the industry in New York, the Guild declared through its spokesman. While newspaper wages are better in New York than elsewhere, comparable workers in radio and television make much more than the newspaper employees.

**GOOD LUCK IN NOVEMBER, says Chester Bowles (left), former Democratic governor of Connecticut and U.S. ambassador to India, to Allan Graskamp, leader of the striking Kohler workers who won the Democratic nomination for state assemblyman from Sheboygan County.**



## 'Technicality' Hits Strikers

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The complaint of the United Automobile Workers against the Kohler Co. of Sheboygan, Wisc., has been dismissed by a trial examiner for the NLRB on a technicality. There is still a strong chance, however, that the complaint may yet be judged on its merits.

The dismissal on a technicality illustrates the steady complaints of organized labor that Taft-Hartley is filled with such technicalities, enabling employers to drag out cases over the years and defeat justice simply by starving it out.

The Kohler strike is two and a half years old. Some 19,000 pages of testimony had been gathered during 111 days of hearings. However, it all was thrown out because UAW trustees had not taken the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit.

It was thrown out on this basis even though the NLRB itself has long taken the position that Taft-Hartley does not include union trustees as "officers" and so there is no need for them to make the affidavit.

In recent decisions, the courts have held that trustees must also take the non-Communist oath if the union is to get NLRB services. It was on the basis of such a decision that the NLRB trial examiner who heard the case granted the Kohler appeal for dismissal.

It is now expected that the UAW, which has ten days in which to take action, will appeal the decision and demand that its complaints against Kohler be judged on their merits.

### Reverse Is Possible

Should the NLRB adhere to its position of the past and decide that non-Communist oaths by union trustees are not necessary, it can reverse the trial examiner and order him to submit his findings on the merits despite his dismissal of the Kohler petition.

The UAW's case against Kohler opened in February 1955 and closed more than a year later in May of 1956. During the hearings Herbert V. Kohler, president of the plumbing fixtures plant, admitted that it was on his orders that 90 strikers of UAW Local 833 be fired. Kohler repeatedly testified that he "didn't remember" or "didn't know about" numerous questions that were fired at him.

## Catholic Labor Group Okays Canada Merger 'In Principle'

MONTREAL (PAI)—In a move which could lead to the formation of the first complete and truly national labor organization for the whole of Canada, the 96,000-member Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor voted at its 35th annual convention in support of "the principle of affiliating" with the 1,050,000-member Canadian Labor Congress.

Delegates to the CCCL convention in the Windsor Hotel here greeted the nearly-unanimous decision with prolonged applause. A nine-man committee of Syndicates' officers, headed by Pres. Gerard Picard, will resume talks with CLC officers on the question of unity.

Since the foundation convention of the Canadian Labor Congress in Toronto last April empowered CLC officers to hold unity discussions with the CCCL, there have been three meetings between representatives of the two labor bodies.

Officers of the Syndicates have indicated that they do not intend to have their organization — predominantly Catholic, French-speaking and confined to Quebec—merge with the CLC, but rather that the CCCL should affiliate with the larger central labor body.

This type of arrangement would mean that the CCCL would be represented in CLC affairs in the same way as the Steel, Auto, Packinghouse, Textile and other unions. The major difference, of course, will be that the Syndicates will have a much larger representation in the CLC than any individual union.

## Met Life Agents Win New Gains

NEW YORK CITY—Added security gains for 5,000 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. agents are contained in a 30-month contract negotiated with the firm by the Insurance Workers Union, AFL-CIO.

The pact covers all the agents in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Metropolitan New York. IWA Pres. William A. Gillen said a strike was averted when the company retreated from its position "regarding management rights to the territory serviced by our agents."

Besides upholding the established rights of agents to their debits (territories), the contract provides improved retirement benefits, an increase in the weekly guarantee from \$60 to \$70; vacation pay benefits and other gains.

## what's new in our industry

Operations of R. H. Macy & Co. during the fiscal year ending July 28, 1956 resulted in record sales and highest profits since 1949. Sales hit nearly \$400,000,000, up 5.8% over last year, while net profits hit \$6,348,725—up a whopping 13.1%. The Macy department store chain consists of six parent stores and 26 branches; its New York operation includes the big Herald Sq. store and five branches. . . . Kresge-Newark expects its new branch store in East Orange, N. J. to do \$5,000,000 business a year. The branch is located in a three-story building formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co.

Kinship between a supermarket and self-service department store chain is pointed up in a report of discussions between Food Fair Stores and Alexander's Dept. Stores. The two firms are talking about a joint operation, which might take the form of a single building in a shopping center with joint entrances. Alexander's operations are described as similar to supermarkets, because of the company's policies which provide no credit or charge accounts, no delivery,

minimum service, low overhead. . . . A Pennsylvania retailers' convention was told by a department store executive that keeping their stores open additional nights is "the key that opens the door to greater sales and profits."

Japanese exporters have voluntarily agreed to cut cotton textile shipments to this country to 1955 levels, as the result of U. S. government negotiations. Representatives of textile mills and clothing manufacturers hailed this move to curb Japanese inroads on the domestic market. . . . Minute Maid Corp. expects year-end report Oct. 31 to show earnings lower than last year's, though sales went up by \$5,000,000 to \$115,000,000. Profit decline is due to an increase in orange prices last spring and a cut in its frozen juice prices later in the year. The cut was made necessary by cool summer weather and increased competition from private-label juice brands. However, Minute Maid officials feel the sales and profits outlook for the coming year is "most encouraging."

More suburban units are being opened by leading department and chain stores.

On New York's Long Island, add these: Gimbels, at Valley Stream in the Green Acres Shopping Center. Saks-34th at Massapequa, Franklin Simon in Manhasset and Bond's in Lake Success Center, New Hyde Park. On Oct. 30, Namm Loeser will open its 40,000-square-foot branch store in Bay Shore, replacing its present 5,000-square-foot store in that town. . . . Lerner Shops has opened its new Los Angeles office and warehouse, whose 80,000-square-foot area will enable the firm to handle 50% more volume. Lerner's plans to add 15 stores to its West Coast operations during the next three years, seven of them within the next year.

Renovation of one side of John Wanamaker's main floor in the Philadelphia department store, has "more than doubled" volume there, store officials said. Now the firm is going ahead to renovate the rest of the floor. . . . Allied Stores Corp. plans to sell \$15,000,000 worth of sinking-fund debentures. Proceeds will be used to provide capital to finance customers' accounts.

It was a good September for eight

apparel chains, of whose volume showed an increase of 8.7% over the same period last year. Mail order and chain stores did 5.8% more business than last year. Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck showed a 3.5% increase, while Bond Stores was up 2.7%. Men's wear stores topped last September by 4%. . . . For the 24th month in a row, installment sales in department stores were higher than during the same period of the year before. The Federal Reserve Board also noted that it was the 24th month that installment sales have recorded a larger percentage gain than either charge-account or cash sales.

Sears Roebuck's Latin-American stores expect to wind up 1956 with a 30 percent increase in sales over 1955, representing a volume of over \$100,000,000 compared with \$78,000,000 last year. The firm has 60 stores in Latin America, and is continuing to expand. Sears sells \$24,000,000 outside the continental U. S., in addition to Latin America. This is accounted for by servicemen's purchases in Europe and the Far East, and sales at other offices in the Caribbean, Alaska and Hawaii.

—Compiled by Rosemarie DaSilva



# \$1 Retail Minimum Proposed for New York

NEW YORK CITY.—An even more impressive victory than last year's labor campaign to raise the federal minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour was scored this month in New York State when the State Retail Trade Minimum Wage Board issued a unanimous recommendation to boost the retail minimum to \$1 an hour. The nine-member Board included two

## 3 New Branches On Long Island Are Union Stores

NEW YORK CITY.—Three new suburban branches of New York department stores will be union stores, District 65 Dept. Store Dir. Carl Andren announced. The stores are Gimbel's in Valley Stream, L. I., Saks-34th in Massapequa, L. I., both opened this month, and Namm-Loeser's in Bayshore, L. I., being rebuilt and greatly expanded.

Gimbel's Valley Stream is the second suburban branch of the big Herald Square store to become covered by union conditions. First was the store in the one-year old Cross County shopping center in Yonkers, N. Y. The new Saks-34th branch in Massapequa is the store's first suburban unit.

### Namm-Loeser Branch Rebuilt

The Namm-Loeser branch in Bayshore, although covered by contract as of last year, is being rebuilt in another location in the same area. The store will occupy 40,000 sq. ft., and will employ many more members of '65'.

Coverage of the three new stores provides a big boost to the District's campaign to win extension of union conditions to suburban branches of all stores under contract to the union. Two holdouts in the campaign are Bloomingdale's, with three branch stores in the metropolitan area, and Stern Bros. with one branch in Great Neck, L. I.

A petition for election has been filed at Stern's Great Neck, where a majority of the employees have joined '65', and hearings have been under way before the National Labor Relations Board for the past two months.

## 2 at '1199' Face Penalties in Strike

NEW YORK CITY.—Charges growing out of a lengthy strike by Retail Drug Local 1199 against the Caswell Massey Pharmacy in Manhattan were to be culminated Friday, Oct. 26, with sentencing of two officials of the union. '1199' Midtown Div. Dir. George Grotzer and Employment Dir. Henry Plotnick pleaded guilty to a minor charge in the indictment. A similar case against Pres. Leon J. Davis is still pending.

The charges against the three union leaders were based on an obscure and never used state law which makes jamming of a business telephone unlawful.

The strike at the Caswell Massey Pharmacy is still in progress. Seven employees, members of '1199', struck when the employer refused to negotiate a union contract. Wages at Caswell Massey are \$15 below organized stores, hours are 48 to 54 for a 6-day week, compared to the 40-hour, 5-day week in union pharmacies.

The '1199' General Council discussed the case earlier this month, and expressed full confidence in the leaders involved, and understanding of their actions in seeking to win the strike. Letters from AFL-CIO leaders, including RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg and Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps, have attested to the integrity of the '1199' leaders, and urged leniency by the court.

RWDSU representatives: Exec.-Pres. Alex Bail, and Vice-Pres. Samuel Lowenthal, manager of Shoe Employees Local 287.

The Board's recommendation would apply the \$1 minimum immediately to all of New York City, where the present minimum is 75 cents an hour; and to all other communities over 10,000 population plus Nassau and Westchester counties, where the minimum is now 70 cents an hour. In the remaining communities, the minimum would be raised from the present 65 cents an hour to 90 cents immediately, and to \$1 in January, 1958.

Thus the present three minimum wage zones will be consolidated into two immediately and into a single state-wide zone in little more than a year.

Of the state's 600,000 retail workers, all but 65,000 will be guaranteed the \$1 minimum at once. State figures show that 17 percent of all retail employees now receive less than \$1 an hour. This means that more than 100,000 workers will receive a wage increase as a direct result of the Board's recommendation.

News of the recommendation was hailed by RWDSU leaders throughout the state. They noted that it would put a substantially higher floor under wages in retail stores and thus tend to eliminate the low-wage competition offered by non-union stores to organized shops.

Elimination of the previous exemption for pharmacist apprentices was noted with particular satisfaction by leaders of Retail Drug Employees Local 1199, who have long fought for protection of this group under the law.

For the first time in New York State history, as Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin pointed out in a report to Gov. Averell Harriman, a retail minimum wage



DISCUSSING REPORT of N. Y. Retail Minimum Wage Board with Labor Commissioner Isador Lubin, r., are RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail and Vice-Pres. Samuel Lowenthal, two of the three labor members on the Board, and former Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, who served as Board chairman.

report was unanimously approved by the employer, labor and public members of the Board, whose chairman is former Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora.

The Board has been working since last April gathering background material on wages and hours in the retail industry. It gathered first-hand information in public hearings held in Buffalo, Binghamton, Syracuse, Albany and this city.

Before the new minimum can be put into effect, Bail said, Comm. Lubin must conduct public hearings of his own on

the Board's report and recommendations. He will then issue an order covering the retail industry.

Bail paid tribute to the many RWDSU leaders who testified at Board hearings for providing material which helped the Board reach its decision. Bail particularly noted the contribution of Organization Dir. Bill Michelson of District 65, who prepared a brief on behalf of the RWDSU giving union arguments in support of a high retail minimum and providing facts refuting the industry's claims.

## 260 on Strike at Union News

NEW YORK.—Settlement of the week-old strike of 260 Union News Co. workers that has closed down 145 newsstands in the subway system of this metropolis, hinged largely on the efforts of the State Mediation Board and the City Labor Dept. as this issue of The Record went to press.

District 65 and company representatives were in daily sessions with mediators since the strike started on Sunday, Oct. 21 to bring the workers' \$40-a-week wages up to something like a living level. The pre-strike work week was 45 hours. Other demands of the strikers are coverage under the District 65 Security Plan, a 40-hour week, time and a half after 40 hours, 7 days sick leave pay, and three religious holidays.

Management has refused to budge from its original offer of a \$2 hike which the workers have termed "insulting" at a time when the cost-of-living is at an all-time high. Nor has the company yielded to repeated urgings of both the union and the mediators to submit the strike issues to arbitration.

Picketing has been in progress not only at the large Union News newsstands at key transportation points in New York, but at the 41 other enterprises operated by the company in the city. The latter includes a number of upper-crust restaurants in Rockefeller Center, such as the Rainbow Room and others in the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Railroad terminals.

The union of magazine and newspaper delivery men has been cooperating with District 65 in the strike. The company boasts that it is the nation's largest outfit in the news distribution field, operating from coast to coast.

An important factor in any wage formula finally worked out in the settlement has become the \$1-an-hour floor for retail workers recommended by the State Retail Trade Minimum Wage Board on the eve of the strike. When the State Labor Department puts that new scale into effect in January, the newsstand

workers would have to be paid at least \$40 for 40 hours, plus time and a half for overtime.

The company is attempting to circumvent this with an assortment of "gimmick" formulas in the mediation sessions, all of them designed to keep wages at the lowest possible level. The firm is seeking to level off all wages at approximately the projected state minimum, which means that there would no longer be even the present meager spread between the lowest-paid and the "higher-paid" workers now earning \$45 or more for a 45-hour week.

"We are fighting for recognition as human beings," said one of the newsstand workers, most of whom are elderly men, and many of whom are handicapped. "We can't live like decent human beings on a take-home of \$36.70 a week. It robs us of our dignity."

The work load of the subway newsstand men is heavy and endless. It includes duties as merchandise man, display man, salesman, cashier, checker-in, checker-out, bookkeeper, accountant, porter, stock clerk. Another grievance is that they are indiscriminately charged for shortages—and at retail rates.



PICKET SIGNS are prepared by Union News employees for strike that began Sunday, Oct. 21. The 260 members of District 65 walked out when company refused to budge from "insulting" offer of \$2 raise. They are demanding 15% increases.



Carl Clark New Council Head

## Quaker Oats Locals See Automation Peril

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Joint Council of Quaker Oats Locals, consisting of unions in the RWDSU as well as several locals in other international unions, elected a new set of officers at its midyear meeting early this month, Regional Dir. Al Evanoff reported.

Unanimously named to head the Council were Pres. Carl Clark of RWDSU Local 110, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Vice-Pres. B. K. Stitzel of the Int'l Assn. of Machinists, Oregon, Ill., and Sec.-Treas. Charles W. Holland of RWDSU Local 125, St. Joseph, Mo.

The main issue before the delegates was the Quaker Oats Company's drive for automation, although a number of other problems were discussed.

Automation, a word which suggests higher production and fewer jobs to most trade unionists, has aroused the concern of the Quaker employees' leaders. Preparations for installing machinery intended to replace men and women now on the job are well under way at various

Quaker plants, with time and motion studies being conducted regularly.

Evanoff said the time and motion studies have in mind, in addition to automation, greater "efficiency", and he observed:

"The delegates were made aware of the trend of management to make method changes without compensation to the employees—only more work for the employees." He said the Council members would keep closely in touch on this problem and plans to cope with it are being formulated.

Delegates to the October Council meeting represented RWDSU Locals 110, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; 19 in Memphis, Tenn.; 125, St. Joseph, Mo.; the Machinists of Oregon, Ill.; Brewery Workers of Akron, O., Int'l Business Rep. Russell Willey of the Machinists and Evanoff of the RWDSU.

### Chi RWDSU in Parade For Adlai-Estes Nov. 3

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Joint Board of RWDSU locals is making preparations to take an active part in a huge rally and parade of the city's Democrats and other supporters of Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver on Nov. 3, Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson said.

The RWDSUers are joining many other unions in the city in the big welcome to the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, who are scheduled to arrive soon after the march begins.

The parade route is along Madison St., and among the attention-getting devices to be used are 40 vaudeville acts performing one after the other in the line of march.

### Plant Shutdowns Tie In With Plight of Farmers

MINNEAPOLIS (PAI)—The plight of the farmer and its direct impact on the industrial worker have been dramatically illustrated in the Northwest with the closing down of two farm implement plants of the Minneapolis-Moline Co., throwing some 1,000 members of the UAW at least temporarily out of work.

## Dietzgen Offers 29c Package

CHICAGO, Ill.—Employees of the Dietzgen Co., well known makers of precision drafting instruments, were meeting last week, as The Record was in the mails, to act on a settlement of their wage reopener providing a package worth 29 cents an hour over 3 years, Chicago Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson reported.

The agreement, if ratified by a majority of the 100 employees, would extend the contract 2 years beyond its Sept. 1, 1957 expiration date with wage increases of 5 cents an hour effective Sept. 1, 1956, and 4 cents an hour payable in September of 1957 and '58, for a total of 13 cents. Also, a pension plan was established for the first time, with full company payment totaling 10 cents an hour by Jan. 1, 1958.

Another "first" in the settlement is paid sick leave for the first time, providing 6 days' leave, with cash payable at the end of the year if the leave is unused. Vacations were improved, with 3 weeks after 15 years' service. The company also agreed to another review of the wage structure as a result of the installation of new machinery and the discovery of certain inequities. A wage review was recently completed, with resulting benefits to a number of employees.

The negotiating committee was led by Anderson and Chief Steward Henry Curley, with John Lane, Al Dodd, Richard Todorro, Robert Stubbins, John Plecinoga and Ed Griese.



DAIRY REOPENER is settled and it gets signature of Chairman Vern Ulery of Local 379's Isaly Dairy unit in Marion, O. this month. Smiling approval is plant manager William Isaly. Average wage boost was 10 cents an hour.

## 10c Average Hike in Ohio For Isaly Dairy Employees

MARION, O.—Average hourly wage boosts of 10 cents were won by the Isaly dairy members of Local 379 in negotiations on a wage reopener this month, Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported. The reopener concerned plant employees only.

In addition to wage gains, night premiums were won and two new foremen's jobs were added. The members met Oct. 8 and unanimously approved the agreement.

The breakdown of the wage boost shows

11-cent increases for skilled plant employees, 8 cents to semi-skilled and 6 cents to general help. Women employees won increases of 8 cents an hour.

Unit Chairman Vern Ulery led the negotiating committee with the aid of Ingles. The committee included Vice-Chairman James Alexander, Don Severns, Hugh McFadden, Robert Walsh and Ken-ny Jacobs.

### J. E. Porter Pact Brings 12c Raise in Ottawa, Ill.

OTTAWA, Ill.—Employees of the J. E. Porter Co., distributors of school playground equipment, settled a wage reopener this month with wage increases totaling 12 cents for 2 years. They were meeting last week, as The Record went to press, to act on the agreement.

Retroactive to July 1, the workers won 6 cents an hour in increases, with extension of the contract for one year and another increase of 6 cents an hour effective next July 1.

Local 976 Pres. Al Herzner and Chicago Joint Board Pres. Hank Anderson led the negotiating committee, which included Art Witte, Harriet Stone and Bill Caldwell.

## '379' in Ohio Over Top in First All-Out COPE Drive

COLUMBUS, O.—Local 379's answer to the big money boys in the election campaign is 100 percent contributions of its membership to the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE). Raising the slogan, "None of us has a million dollars, but a million of us have a buck apiece," some 1,500 members of '379' have gone over their quota in the RWDSU's COPE campaign.

"It's little wonder," says acting COPE director Eugene Ingles, "that the local executive board has its collective chest stuck out a mile."

The board set a quota of \$500 before the campaign got started—with not too much confidence, since this was the first time the local went to its members for all-out contributions for political action. Then came word from the International that the officially determined quota for '379' in the RWDSU's COPE drive was \$674.

### Shorter Hours UAW Aim

DETROIT—A shorter work week with increased pay will be one of the collective bargaining demands to be made on the Ford Motor Co. by the United Auto Workers when the present contract expires in June, 1958.

A little taken aback by this new and higher goal, but nevertheless determined to meet it, the 379ers went about the business with their customary vitality.

As the campaign progressed, all fears about failing to meet their quota vanished. Hard work by the officers of the local's widespread 32 units, aided by a fact sheet published by the local especially for the campaign, soon won a fine response from the members.

The spirit demonstrated by Local 379 has been duplicated in many other sections of the International, and the results show in the fact that the RWDSU has already exceeded its national quota as determined by the AFL-CIO.

There is little question that the RWDSU, with locals like '379' setting the pace, will be one of the select few among American unions to have aided in the election of pro-labor candidates to an extent far beyond what was expected of it.



OHIO LOCAL 379 leaders get together on letter to RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg proudly telling of their accomplishments in drive for COPE funds among local members. The 379ers went over their quota with 100% member-contributions. Int'l Rep. Eugene Ingles, I. and Sec.-Treas. William H. Lee stand over Pres. Pete Frohnauer.



## Union Presses Grievances at Amer. Tobacco

### BULLETIN

As The Record went to press last week word came from Local 15A that the American Tobacco Co. had met one of the chief demands of the workers in the current contract negotiations. It offered a general wage increase, after sticking to a position of increases for only a portion of the workers, during weeks of previous discussions. The employees were meeting by departments to act on the offer, whose details will be reported in the next issue of The Record.

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Local 15A members, working in the American Tobacco cigar plant here, continued their drive to unearth all grievances and bring them before the company for quick settlement, as part of their campaign to keep a solid shop as contract negotiations continue with the company.

Typical of the union's activity in the plant from day to day was its action on a seniority violation this month, which was settled by the rank and file plant grievance committee, chaired by Nan Carter, and Steward Mildred Mayes.

The grievance concerned Myrtle Risher, a finisher in the third floor making department, whom the company failed to place in a proper job as machine operator after her original job was eliminated.

Although Mrs. Risher should have been put on a regular machine some months ago, management instead placed an employee with less seniority on the job, while the senior Mrs. Risher remained unassigned. A number of meetings between the grievance committee and management failed to budge the company off its position of refusing to correct the inequity until the committee insisted on arbitrating the issue.

Only then did the company agree to assign Mrs. Risher to her proper job.

## Texas Court Rules City Employees Can Join Unions

DALLAS, Tex. (PAI)—A ruling by the Texas Supreme Court has invalidated a local ordinance prohibiting city employees from joining a union. The high Texas court refused to review a decision last May by the Civil Court of Appeals in El Paso which had overturned the Dallas City ordinance.

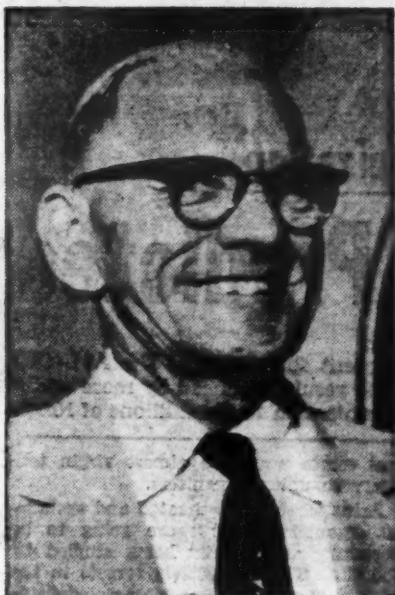
The El Paso decision was rendered on the appeal of two Dallas firemen and the AFL-CIO Firefighters Union. In a District Court trial Judge Dallas Blankenship held that the city council was right in refusing to permit the firemen "or any other city employee" from joining a union under the city code.

## 7c in Nashville At U. S. Tobacco

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A new contract with the U. S. Tobacco Company's snuff plant here has brought 100 members of Local 150 7-cent hourly wage increases this year plus improvements in vacations and seniority provisions. Settled for 3 years, the contract also provides wage reopeners in 1957 and '58.

Elsewhere in the local the Perry warehouse employees settled a wage re-opener with increases of 6 cents an hour across the board. The firm is a distributor of electrical appliances. '150' Pres. James Pate led the negotiating committees in both shops.

Meanwhile, the 100 Ralston-Purina employees are working up contract demands in preparation for the start of talks on a Nov. 14 contract expiration.



BILL CONNELL



PAUL FOURCADE

## Teamwork in RWDSU Pays Off

## Atlanta, New Orleans Locals Win Fine Blue Plate Pacts

ATLANTA, Ga.—Close cooperation between two RWDSU locals—one here and one in New Orleans, La., more than 700 miles away, has resulted in outstanding contract gains for some 200 members in two plants of the same company.

The Local 315 negotiating team at Blue Plate Foods in this city, which worked closely with the leaders of Local 503 in the company's plant in New Orleans, settled on a 3-year contract providing wage boosts ranging from 12 to 28 cents an hour, an employer-paid pension plan effective Jan. 1, 1958, an additional paid holiday, and vacation improvements.

The wage gains apply as follows: 6 cents an hour in each 18-month period of the 3-year pact for general and operating labor, for a total of 12 cents; 10 cents in each period for skilled and classified jobs, for a total of 20 cents; 14 cents the first 18 months and 12 cents the latter 18 months for maintenance men, for a 28-cent total.

Int'l Rep. Bill Connell led the Local 315 negotiating committee, which included A. R. Bivins, W. E. Trim, E. H. Bell, J. P. Turner, Bertha Caldwell, Harold Allums and Docus Harris.

Local 503 in New Orleans settled for an 18-month contract providing wage boosts of 6 cents, 8 cents and 12 cents an hour for the same groups, respectively. Further adjustments were won

in 7 classifications to eliminate inequities.

Int'l Rep. Paul Fourcade and Clifton Hernandez of the shop led the rank and file negotiating committee.

## 100 Win Increases At Texas Rice Mill

HOUSTON, Texas.—Nearly 100 employees at the Pritchard Rice Mill won wage increases of 2½ cents an hour in negotiations on a wage reopener between Local 75 and the company last month, Pres. R. H. Smith reported.

Agreement was won from the company that further adjustments would be discussed early next year, when other plants in the industry in this area will enter contract negotiations.

The Pritchard talks also dealt with the question of the extremely busy season now under way at the plant, which has resulted in none of the workers taking a vacation. The employees agreed to work through the busy period and to accept pay for their vacations in lieu of actual time off.

## The South

## Toy Plant Vote Delayed in Ga.; Union Win Seen

ATLANTA, Ga.—The representation election scheduled for Oct. 22 at the Rushton Toy Co. has been postponed again, as the National Labor Relations Board granted the company another delay in a series of stalling moves which have held up the election since July 23 when the union first filed its petition.

The new date set was Friday, Oct. 26, and the election was being held as The Record was in the mails. The Oct. 26th date was the last date on which an election could be held according to a Board order of Sept. 27 calling for a vote within 30 days.

The company's strategy in delaying has been clear, since its season is ending now and the normal lay-off period coincides with the company's aim of watering down the number of votes for the union.

Parker estimated that of the 350 employees about 200 would be left, but he expressed confidence that the company's strategy would fail, and the union would still win the election. He pointed out that the overwhelming majority of the workers have been signed up since early last summer, when the organizing campaign swept through the plant in a few days.

### Workers Won First Test

Another element leading to confidence in an election victory for the union is the quick success which resulted from the first test of the workers' strength as an organized group some weeks ago. One of the first company attempts to stall the election—by filing a phony unfair labor practice charge—was decisively turned back. The workers met in a body, protested the move, and told management that either the charges would be withdrawn or there would be a strike. The company withdrew.

Parker and Int'l Rep. Buck Connell have been leading the organizing campaign with aid from the regional AFL-CIO as well as from a section of the International representing long-organized toy workers in West Virginia. Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball has lent his experience in the toy industry, as did Int'l Rep. Charles Hess, who works with the Louis Marx toy RWDSUers of Local 149 in Glen Dale, W. Va.

## 5c Wage Boost in Miss. Cotton Oil Contract

JACKSON, Miss.—Wage boosts of 5 cents an hour, vacation and holiday improvements were won this month in a renewal of the contract between Local 180A and the Delta Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co., Regional Dir. Harry Bush reported.

The agreement is retroactive to July 1, the expiration date of the previous contract. It provides new rates for general labor of \$1.05 an hour ranging up to a high of \$1.64 for the skilled solvent operators. The latter, numbering 4, joined the union during the course of negotiations after years as non-members. The plant employs about 60 members.

The other gains were double time for work performed on any of the 6 paid holidays, and reduction of vacation requirements from the previous 175 days' annual work to 160 days.

The talks lasted over 3 months, during which the company sought to settle for a 3-cent wage increase and finally came around to the 5-cent offer accepted by the shop. The union negotiating committee consisted of '180A' Sec.-Treas. Attwine Adams and Chief Steward John Galloway, who were aided by Bush in the latter stages.

The local is now making preparations to open negotiations at the Mississippi Cotton Oil plant, the third and last in the 1956 wage campaign.

## Strike Convinces Bremner Co. — 'A Deal Is a Deal'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An agreement is an agreement, said the workers at Bremner Biscuit on Tuesday, Oct. 16. Not so, said the firm's head office, which tried to overrule the local manager's agreement to a new contract with Local 441 because they didn't approve of the settlement.

The company wouldn't budge, so the workers on the afternoon shift, Tuesday Oct. 16, went out on strike to convince the company that a deal is a deal. The company changed its mind, approved and signed the agreement.

As reported in The Record of Oct. 14—and the workers showed management copies of the paper as proof that negotiations had been concluded with a definite settlement—the 100 Bremner workers won wage increases of 20 cents an hour over 3 years, company payments to the Local 441 Pension Fund of \$2 a week for each employee, and a number of other improvements.

The package, equaling 28 cents an hour, is the same in value as that won by 500 members of Local 441 in the Big Four bakeries in this city earlier this year.



## Labor Merger Seen Spurring Canadian Organization

# Era of Union Growth Predicted

By CLIFFORD A. SCOTTON

OTTAWA (CPA)—One of the greatest changes that can flow from the recent formation of the AFL-CIO in the United States and the Canadian Labor Congress in this country will be the result produced by more widespread unionization. A major aim of both groups is to extend the benefits of organization to the millions of North American workers still outside union ranks.

In the past, inter-union and inter-Congress rivalry have impeded the growth of the union movement. Jurisdictional disputes, raiding and similar tactics have sapped the energies and drained the treasuries of many unions. Of course, in the case of certain groups like the railroad brotherhoods and others there have been little or no problems of this sort. These bodies were organized early in the development or growth of their respective industries, almost complete unionization within the trade or craft was achieved within a short time and strong unions were built and maintained.

Even within the few short months that the Canadian Labor Congress has been in existence, a considerable number of jurisdictional problems have been solved. While it would be foolish for the organized labor movement to pretend that all its problems in this regard have now been settled, much progress has been made.

Without indulging in "raiding" tactics there are vast numbers of unorganized workers who can be brought into the house of labor. In Canada, as in the United States, only about one in every four members of the national labor force is a union member. In Britain, where the union tradition is a little older and a little stronger, about four in every ten workers belong to a union.

### Steady Growth in Membership

The overall trend of union membership in Canada has been one of steady, if at times unspectacular, growth. In the years since official figures started to be collected in 1911, national union membership has grown about 10 times to the present level of nearly 1,300,000.

In the last quarter century there was a drop during the early years of the depression, a sharp climb during the first organizing efforts of the industrial unions, another drop until the start of World War II, followed by a striking increase during the war years which has continued (though not at the same rate) ever since.

Union growth, as might be expected, has been recorded mostly in the in-

dustrialized areas of Canada. Well over 60 percent of the national total of union members is found in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. When British Columbia is included, three out of every four Canadian unionists are covered.

Just as certain geographical areas contain large groups of union members, so certain industries are more highly organized than others. The transportation group—which includes railways, bus, water and other transport sections, storage and communications—has more than 70 percent of its paid workers in unions. Logging is 70 percent organized. Union members account for about 55 percent of paid workers in the mining industry, 40 percent in construction, 37 percent in manufacturing, 20 percent in public utilities and 17 percent in service. The fields of agriculture, finance, insurance and

real estate would be almost virgin territory to union organizers.

Areas where concentrated and sustained organizing efforts are going to be necessary are already being studied by the CLC. The most likely targets in the near future are office workers, department store employees, barbers and similar service workers and hotel and restaurant employees. Organizing in all these fields has its particular problems.

The ingrained reluctance of white-collar workers who feel they are only one step away from the company president's chair, the corner barber who is conscious of his 'self-employed' status and the hotel and restaurant worker who has followed a tradition of a pittance in pay supplemented by generous tips (if lucky), will have to be 'sold' on the benefit of unionism.



## Canadians Will Pay More for '57 Models

# Auto Prices Go Up Despite Huge Profits

WINDSOR (CPA)—Canadians are going to have to pay more for their 1957 model automobiles and the United Auto Workers doesn't like it, the UAW newspaper, *The Guardian*, states in its latest issue.

Tired of being the whipping boy for such increases, International UAW officials recently came out strongly against the auto firms, which have announced or are preparing to announce auto price increases.

"The firms again will blame the increases falsely on increased cost of material and labor," the paper said. "The profits of General Motors and Ford, the price leaders in the industry, leave more than ample room to absorb the cost of steel price increases and wage increases combined—even if these were not more than offset by productivity advances."

The UAW's leaders said the auto manufacturers are not content with record-high profits of the last few years—during which time the big automakers have more than doubled their investment. Percentage-wise, the Canadian manufacturers had a field day compared with their parent plants. Ford of Canada just recently disclosed a net profit of \$12,030,686 for the first six months of 1956—and heavy 1957-model buying is about to start.

At Ford's present profit pace, 1955's record year-long net profit of \$20,729,823 will be exceeded by about 20 percent. That's equal to a net profit of almost \$2,200 per plant worker.

Since Canadian firms take their cue from parent plants

across the border, the UAW's look at the American situation is acceptable evidence as to the course ahead for Canadian plants.

Despite sizeable declines in production in 1956 (in the U. S., but not in Canada) GM, during the first half of this year made well over a billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) in profits before taxes and more than one-half billion dollars after taxes.

Its annual rate of return on net worth during those six months was over 50 percent before taxes and 23.7 percent after taxes. Most businesses, especially small businesses, are fortunate to wind up the year with a 10 percent return on investment. Economists say eight percent is a fair and just return.

With these profits, General Motors could have reduced the wholesale prices of its cars and trucks by \$100 each and still have had an annual rate of return of 19.4 percent of its net worth, UAW economists discovered.

If Ford had reduced prices on all its cars by \$100 during the first six months of this year, its annual rate of return after taxes would have been equivalent to 9.1 percent of net worth.

Said the leaders of UAW:

"There can be no justification for blaming price increases on increased labor costs. Widespread introduction of automation and other technological changes in the auto industry more than offset the cost of the improvement factor wage increases."

## News Briefs From Ontario, Local 440

The employees of Borden's plants in six cities won a new contract this month. It provides wage increases of 8 cents an hour; 3-cent increases in night shift premiums; reduction from 44 to 40 hours a week for women with no cut in pay; additional 25% company payment towards the health insurance plan, making a total of 75%; and funeral leave pay.

A rank and file committee representing all plants was led by Int'l Rep. George Spaxman and Belmont Div. Chairman Len Sanderson. The plants are in Tillsonburg, Belmont, Ingersoll, Hickson, Burford and Listowel.

IN GUELPH a new division of Local 440 has been established with the organization of a second plant there. The newly organized Royal Dairy employees joined Silverwood Dairy workers in setting up the new division, whose members elected John Hurst chairman, Bill Kaine vice-chairman, Hulke Wvnya treasurer, and Chief Stewards Derek Mitchell of Royal and Joe Becking of Silverwood's.

IN PETERBORO the newly organized Sunshine Dairy employees have won certification of Local 440 as their union by the OLRB, and it is expected negotiations will start soon.

THE PORT COLBORNE division of the local also reports the organization of a new shop, the Frontier Co-op Dairy, for which certification is expected soon. The union's application for certification has already been heard by the provincial labor board.

IN TORONTO Local 440 Education Dir. Gordon Reekie announced a meeting of the stewards of all divisions, where uniform methods of stewards procedures will be established. An up-to-date stewards' handbook is now being prepared to aid in this purpose.

## 22c in First Pact At G.M. Cafeteria

OSHAWA, Ont.—A first contract between Local 414 and the Industrial Foods cafeteria at the General Motors plant here has brought the 45 employees wage gains of 22 cents an hour over 2 years as well as working conditions typical of other '414' shops.

The employees organized and won certification early last summer under the leadership of Organizer Harold Blancher.

Featured in the contract are such specific improvements as wage boosts of 15 cents an hour this year and 7 cents next year; a union shop; 40-hour work week with time and a half for work beyond 8 hours in a day; 8 paid holidays. Also established was top seniority for stewards.

The shop negotiating committee was led by Don Collins of the '414' staff and included Violet Page, Doreen Vennor, Velma Winacott, Ann Skoreyho and Lula Mainds.



GEORGE DANBY, new chairman of RWDSU Dairy Local 440, Toronto Division, who replaced Mickey Huntingford, promoted to position exempt from contract.



## feature Section

# New York Stock Exchange Transactions

[illegible]

## His Friends, Appointees, Idea Men Come from Big Business

One of the best tip-offs to the way a President really thinks is the kind of men he surrounds himself with—both at work and at play. The men he works with shape and carry out Administration policies; and the men he sees socially inevitably do a lot to shape his thinking. In the case of President Eisenhower—

The men he has chosen for key Administration policy jobs are often special interest representatives, bent on wrecking the very programs they are supposed to administer.

**The men he sees socially are mostly big business men.**

## ● How to kill a program and not leave fingerprints.

While professing to be in favor of many New Deal and international programs (such as public housing or foreign aid and trade), Pres. Eisenhower has chosen to head these programs men who are basically opposed to them. This technique has been called "Repeal by Appointment." Here are some examples:

**Foreign Trade:** As Tariff Commissioners, Eisenhower appointed Joseph Talbot, who, as Congressman from Connecticut, had voted against the whole Reciprocal Trade Agreements program; and Walter Schreiber, backed by the high tariff lobby.

**Foreign Aid:** Eisenhower chose as foreign aid chief John B. Hollister, whose record as a "Taft Republican" gave the Washington Post "misgivings" about his appointment. When asked if he favored the aid program he was to administer he said he "didn't know enough about the foreign aid program to be for or against it."

**Public Housing:** To the top Administration housing post, Eisenhower appointed Albert M. Cole who, as Congressman from Kansas, had led the fight against public housing. The No. 2 spot went to former Rep. Oakley Hunter of California, who had actually voted against Pres. Eisenhower's own public housing program.

**Farm price supports:** The job of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in charge of the support program went to James McConnell who three months prior to his appointment had termed the program "a perfect example of modern Socialism."

**Public lands conservation:** As Assistant Interior Secretary in charge of public lands, Mr. Eisenhower named Wesley D'Ewart, former GOP Congressman from Montana, who had led the fight for a bill to turn public grazing lands over to private interests.

**Public power:** As Assistant Interior Secretary in charge of the power program, the President chose former GOP Congressman Fred Aandahl who voted 5 out of 7 times against public power programs.

**Minimum wages:** The job of Wage and Hour Administrator went to Newell Brown, who is said to have called the minimum wage law "unsound legislation" and to have "lobbied against [Eisenhower] policies in this field."

## ● Ike chooses "foxes to guard the chickens"

Another Eisenhower technique is the appointment to regulatory commissions of men who come from the very industries they are meant to regulate (the "foxes guarding the chickens"). Examples:

**Federal Trade Commission** (in charge of small business protection and anti-trust enforcement): As FTC Chairman, the President chose Edward F. Howrey,

who had previously made his living defending firms against anti-trust charges brought by the FTC.

National Labor Relations Board (which administers Taft-Hartley): Ike chose Guy Farmer and Theophile Kammholz, both of whom had represented management in cases before the NLRB.

**Federal Power Commission** (which sets utility rates): Ike's **FPC** Chairman is Jerome Kuykendall, who formerly represented gas utilities in rate cases before the Washington State Utility Commission.

**Federal Communications Commission (sets telephone rates):** As FCC Chairman Mr. Eisenhower named George McConaughy, who had represented phone companies seeking higher rates.

Securities and Exchange Commission (which regulates the issuance and sale of corporation stocks): Mr. Eisenhower named to the SEC Harold Patterson, former stockbroker; Sinclair Armstrong, whose law firm represents large utilities subject to SEC regulation; and Ralph Demmler, lawyer who "personally specializes in corporate law."

### ● White House dinners dominated by businessmen

During his first two years in office, Pres. Eisenhower held a series of "stag dinners" at the White House to which he invited men he considers "leaders" in various fields, partly in order to "pick their trained brains." An analysis of the 555 guests invited before the White House put the secrecy lid on the guest list shows that—

294 businessmen were invited.

only 9 farmers and farm leaders and 8 union officials were chosen.

● Ike's "old friends" are corporation presidents

Here are some of the President's "old and comfortable friends" whom he wants around when he "really wants to relax," according to U. S. News and World Report.

Clifford Roberts, New York investment banker; Alton Jones, board chairman of Cities Service Co.; William Robinson, president of Coca Cola, and Ellis Slater, president of Frankfort Distillers.

And the President's fishing-trip host in Colorado is Denver mortgage banker Aksel Nielsen, former chairman of the National Mortgage Bankers Association, named head of Ike's housing study commission which recommended higher mortgage interest rates.

## ● Farm views come from bankers, retailers

On Oct. 21, 1953, as the farm crisis deepened, the President said he thought reports of farm discontent were exaggerated, judging from a lunch he had had "with 40 people most of whom, if they were not farmers themselves, owned farms" and were "not as concerned" as some people who had come to him about the farm problem.

It was later revealed that of the 25 non-Government guests at the lunch, not one was an actual farmer. Several were millionaire businessmen (such as Sam Heller, the host, who is a bank and chain store head; T. L. Welsh, who owns controlling interests in flour and feed mills; and L. C. Long, top official in two investment banks.) 11 of the guests (bankers, store owners, grain elevator owners) are reputed by their neighbors to be worth several hundred thousand dollars each.



Photo-montage shows a few of Histadrut's many activities in fields of education and recreation, including a nursery, a printing class in vocational school, a class in folk-dancing, and the beautiful new building housing a workers' school, all run by Israel's labor federation.



# HISTADRUT

## Israeli Labor Pushes Culture, Education

TEL AVIV, Israel.—American unions, strong on the economic and political sides of unionism, can take a leaf out of the book of Israeli labor when it comes to matters of culture and education.

The cultural and educational activities of the Israeli labor movement range from dance groups to daily newspapers and from kindergarten to a workers' college. The Education and Culture Department of Histadrut, Israel's General Federation of Labor, is charged with the responsibility for planning, initiating and co-ordinating all these activities on a national scale.

### Cultural Committee Set Up in 1920

While Israel is a small nation physically, Histadrut maintains five regional cultural officers as well as culture and education subcommittees in each of the labor councils, which correspond to American city central labor and industrial bodies. In addition, nearly every village and city in Israel has its own Histadrut cultural group.

Immediately following the establishment of Histadrut in 1920, a Cultural Committee was set up by the infant labor organization. As the labor movement expanded, the Committee expanded into the present Education and Culture Department.

Before the achievement of independence by the Middle Eastern democracy, Histadrut developed a wide network of cultural and educational activities. The labor movement found itself responsible, under the British Mandate, for an entire labor school network.

Children in the Jewish community in Palestine went to kindergarten, grade school, high school and into teacher seminaries—all under Histadrut auspices and responsibility.

Histadrut also carried on an intensive and extensive program of adult education. Lectures, workers' choirs, and orchestras, dramatic circles, study groups and classes were all a part of the daily life of the Histadrut member.

### Nursery Schools for Workers' Children

While the elementary school system has been transferred to the authority of the Israeli government, most of the above activity has been carried on to the present. Histadrut still maintains worker nursery schools and high schools as well as a worker college.

In recent years, local institutes for adult education have become increasingly popular. Worker chorus groups, orchestras and theater groups are among the nation's cultural highlights.

Vocational training is not a responsibility of the Culture and Education Committee although it is a Histadrut affair. A special vocational training department is maintained by the Israeli labor movement which maintains eleven full-time schools around the country.

The youth section of Histadrut, Noar Oved, handles vocational training matters for the working youth of Israel.

In addition, each national union carries on vocational training in its own special field.

The Culture and Education Department also runs a correspondence school in which 3,000 students are currently enrolled. It provides courses in secondary school subjects as well as technical subjects in various trades and in agriculture.

Because of its wide-spread interest, the Histadrut Culture and Education Department has become a full time publisher. Booklets on a variety of subjects, textbooks, and periodical literature are run off on Histadrut presses to meet the swelling demand for more and more cultural and educational activity.

### Other Labor Movements Interested

The unique qualities of Histadrut's social and cultural activities were spelled out this month in Mexico City at an international education seminar conducted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). Histadrut, the newest of ICFTU's affiliates, was represented by Zev Levin of its International Relations department.

The seminar, which dealt with the relationship of the labor movements of the 27 countries represented to the governments of their respective nations, was especially interested in hearing about Histadrut, which is not only a federation of powerful trade unions, but also a strong—perhaps a dominant—influence in the social, economic and cultural life of Israel. Here are a few of the points made by Levin:

"We are different from most of the trade unions here because our union is social and economic in scope. We do not engage in political activity. There is no automatic support of our government by Histadrut. We only support specific measures to strengthen our country."

Levin also described the growth of agricultural co-operatives. "Agriculture is difficult in Israel. Much of it is done on arid lands . . . in hostile areas on the border. Skills are often limited. That is why co-ops are needed."

Co-ops are not, however, limited to agriculture, Levin pointed out. Histadrut has helped build strong consumers, producers and housing co-ops. It has also built service co-ops, as in the transportation field, and savings and loan association co-ops.

While many of Histadrut's functions cannot be duplicated in any other nation, there is no doubt that they are successful in Israel. And it may very well be that this success will someday tempt other labor federations—including the AFL-CIO—to sponsor similar activities in their own nations.





## SAMMY DAVIS, JR.

### 'Brother' Wonderful

By HILBERT ELSON

There's nothing unusual these days about a show-business performer belonging to a variety of unions. If he has any kind of popularity, he's likely to be working alternately on the stage, on the screen, in night clubs and on radio and TV, each field of course requiring its own union card. But it is unusual when the cardholders' talents are as diverse as his memberships. And it's positively unique when those talents are as spectacular as those of Sammy Davis, Jr.

"Mr. Wonderful," the musical comedy he's starring in on Broadway, could be a compromising title to any but a very special performer. This incredibly versatile dynamo, whom the showbusiness paper *Variety* has called "one of the great entertainers of our time," lives up to the title of his show. And, after learning his views on labor, we suggest a slight revision in the tag—"Brother Wonderful."

"When I heard that a union publication wanted to interview me," Sammy told us in his New York hotel suite, "I was particularly thrilled, because for one thing, it reaches the 'man in the street,' the guys and gals who work for a living. I walk down the street and a feller repairing the pavement shouts, 'Hey, Sam, how's the show going?' Or a cab driver says, 'Hey, the papers gave your show a bum rap. I saw it with the wife and we thought it was great.' That's what's really made our show successful—that kind of support from every-day kind of people."

Sammy Davis' struggles to reach the top are too recent for him to take his present success for granted. Not far behind him are the days when the Will Mastin Trio—the variety act composed of his uncle, his father and himself—kept getting stranded between guest appearances; the times when they were locked out of hotel rooms, and when young Sammy couldn't afford the new pair of shoes he needed.

#### Easy to Recall Lean Years

He remembers very vividly the insecurity of those lean years. That's why 30-year-old Sammy can never be smug about the rewards he's enjoying at long last after 20 years in showbusiness.

"What kind of food do I eat?" he replied to a question about his diet. "Food! And lots of it. I think of the days when I was hungry. . . ." And he patted amazing his 18-inch waist.

"Yes, some performers are fortunate enough to make it overnight," he said, now, thoughtful and serious. "I was not. . . ."

He was sipping tea when the visit began in the early afternoon, dawdling through "morning" routines, dressing, looking over the mail and answering a succession of phone calls that kept punctuating the interview.

In one call, he became Jerry Lewis; in another, Barry Fitzgerald; in another, Bing Crosby; obviously not being the exhibitionist, but just spontaneously venting his irrepressible and wondrous gift of mimicry, just choosing those characterizations as the best way of saying what he had to say then and there.

Doubtless, his sensitivity to the misfortunes of others is why Sammy can't turn down requests for benefits. He's given almost a hundred free performances so far this year.

#### Performs Happily—for Free

"I'm glad to do them, particularly for children. And for the blind," he added. That was his only reference to the loss of his left eye, the result of an auto crackup in California three years ago.

Sammy Davis is one entertainer who has deep convictions on the big issues of the day. And he's sharply articulate about them.

"Just because you're a performer doesn't mean you don't have the right to speak out on your convictions and feelings," he said. "I was made a lifetime member of the National Association of Colored People two years ago. And I've backed it both personally and as a performer. It's done a tremendous job. However, I think the basic answer to the problem of race relations lies in the youth," said Sammy, much of whose own childhood was spent in the jungle world of Harlem streets. "Let me tell you what I mean."

And he described a scene outside the Copacabana when he was playing that big New York night club about a year ago. A group of white teen-agers ran up to him as he was arriving one night and clamored for his autograph.

"They told me they were from North Carolina and that they had all my records and they were going to see my show. And they called me 'Mister Davis.' Well, you know they wouldn't have done anything like that down home. Now that gave me a real charge, because that meant they dig me as a performer. So I feel that a performer, in his own quiet way, can do a lot to help create understanding between peoples. And the best response is from youngsters."

This multiple-endowed singer, dancer, mimic, trumpeter, bass-fiddler, drummer, pianist and actor, has interests that are as wide-ranging as his talent. Right now, Sammy is seriously interested in photography. Talked shop with *The Record's* photographer who took the accompanying pictures and compared equipment.

And what—since he's reported to be "unofficially engaged" to Chicago model, Cordie King—what of marriage? To which he replied with another question: "How can a man who gets home at 5:30 every morning of his life ask a girl to consider marriage?"

Sammy is a man of intense convictions and fierce loyalty to those who've protected him. That's why any suggestion that he may split, professionally, from his father and uncle exasperates him.

"They poured an awful lot of hope and sacrifice into me during the long uphill grind," he explained. "We're the 'Will Mastin Trio,' we're an act—and it's going to stay that way."



Sammy's elastic features are caught by *Record* photog's camera during a phone call.

(Photos by Dan Silva)



# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Ohio Local 379 Proud of COPE Work

(The following letter was received by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg)

It is with a great deal of pleasure we report a 100% of quota contribution to COPE for the membership of the Dairy, Bakery and Food Workers Local 379. Please find enclosed a check for the full quota amount of \$674, all personal contributions from our members.

Since Local 379 is an amalgamated local of 32 separate units, the campaign for COPE was a challenge for our elected officers, and they met it with a great deal of vitality. Aside from the money collected you can rest assured the members will go to the polls more interested and better informed on the candidates and issues than ever before in our history.

This was our first all-out effort in political action, and we trust you will share in our pride in accomplishment. The effort for COPE will continue as a permanent part of our local union structure.

PETE FROHNAUER, Pres.  
EUGENE INGLES, COPE Dir.  
Local 379, Columbus, O.

## Objects to Advice on 'Substitute' Foods

To the Editor:

I read Sidney Margolius' analysis and solution to the problem of the high cost of food in The Record, and I wish to say that I was greatly disturbed by his urging of substitutes in order to make ends meet. In our union we received a ten cents an hour increase over a period of two years; however, before the ink was dry on our contract the cost of living index jumped by more than the increase we received.

Obviously eating cheaper foods and substitutes is no solution for the working men and women who produce the wealth of our nation.

A case in point is the increase the steelworkers recently obtained in their new contracts. The steel magnates not only raised their product to offset the increase in wages, but also a substantial profit above this sum.

As you can see, what we need is Congress and a government responsive to the needs of the working class who constitute the great majority of the people.

The runaway prices are not the doing of the workers, but the voracious appetites of the monopolies. As the workers concentrate on cheaper foods, commensurate with their incomes, these products too become expensive and out of bounds. I trust you will consider this as constructive criticism.

HERMAN KATZEN  
Elmhurst, N. Y.

## Minority Report on Jane Goodsell

To the Editor:

Poor Jane Goodsell! Has she ever been to a tea? I'm sure she hasn't, and it's all sour grapes. Poor readers, subject to such dribble!

She "curses the day she was born a woman"; "Her New Hat"! Have you looked around? Very few women have bought the exaggerated new hat styles. Dopes we women definitely are not!

This Goodsell character obviously has a guilty conscience. Why must your readers be annoyed with such nonsense when space is so precious and there are so many important things to write about. I am a consistent reader of The Record, have been for years. The paper has improved wonderfully—except for such a slip.

I cannot believe that "Jane Goodsell" is for real. If she is, send her at once to a competent psychiatrist and have her straightened out. She is in dire need of help.

Hooray for the union; hooray for all hardworking, sensible women members and wives of members. If they do get an invitation to tea, they can say, "No, thank you" politely, or go and enjoy themselves. No one forces anyone to accept any invitation. Every one has different tastes, including the wonderful female sex.

OREILLIA HEISHIN  
New York City.



FIRST PRIZE winner in The Record's Photo Contest collects \$25 prize at RWDSU offices. Editor Max Steinbock presents check to winner Gerald Gould, center, as Local 108 Exec. Vice-Pres. Meyer Meyers looks on. Gould, who is a retail shoe salesman in Jersey City, said that prize would be added to his wedding gift to son Larry who is marrying June Israelson Dec. 23. Young couple were subjects of Dad's winning photo.

# MOVIES

in review

## AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS—★★★★

Even the biggest superlatives in Hollywood's vocabulary can't encompass the vastness of Mike Todd's Around the World. Here is a \$6,000,000 movie, projected on the biggest, widest screen you ever saw, with 50 top American, British and French stars, with the scenic grandeur and beauty of a dozen different nations displayed to full advantage and a story that



Frank Sinatra

keeps you interested and amused for a full three hours—plus beautiful costumes, crisp dialogue, talented principals, appropriate music and a fascinating prologue and epilogue and . . . and . . . whew! That should give you the idea.

Don't get us wrong. This is no epic-with-a-message like War and Peace, or Giant, or Ten Commandments. You'll find no somber theme in Around the World; but you will find color and humor and excitement that add up to solid entertainment for the whole family. While it will probably not go down in movie history as one of the great films of all time, it does offer a delightful and memorable afternoon or evening in the theater.

The casting is perfect, with David Niven as an eccentric Englishman and Mexican comedy star Cantinflas as his jack-of-all-trades valet. Then there are the world-famous stars who play the movie's many bit parts, each of them a gem. Many have only a line or two—Frank Sinatra doesn't even have one line—but all make the most of their moment before the camera. Take our word for it: you'll enjoy Around the World in 80 days.

—MAX STEINBOCK

## GIANT ★★★★★

Gigantic in social realism, Edna Ferber's best selling novel comes to the screen with an impact as big as only its setting—Texas—could produce. George Stevens, sensitive but masterful in his direction, has slowed down the pace of the story and has pulled some of Miss Ferber's wilder punches about the big state. But this is not just a story of Texas nor of the Benedict clan, rich in cattle and oil. It is the story of life as it happens with all its emotions.

Bick Benedict — handsome, shrewd, stubborn and prejudiced—is the central figure in this tale. We see him painfully and slowly grow to become a real man, climaxed when he comes to the defense of his part-Mexican grandson. Leslie, his beautiful wife from Maryland, learns to bridge the differences in their backgrounds, to "become a Texan." A symbol of the hate and hurt which a powerful, prejudiced individual can inflict is Jett Rink, cow puncher who makes millions from oil.



Elizabeth Taylor

Actors Elizabeth Taylor and Rock Hudson keep thoroughly in character throughout long and difficult roles. The late James Dean, in this, his last role, shows what his admirers always said he had—a touch of genius. Director Stevens has welded together actors, script, setting, lighting and color to skilfully pull the climactic punch against—not Texas—but what it stands for in this film. Ultimately, Giant constitutes the most effective declaration against racial prejudice ever to come to the screen.

—ROSEMARIE Da SILVA

## RECORD MOVIE RATING

★★★★	★★★	★★
Around The World in 80 Days	The Best Things in Life are Free	The Power & The Prize
Giant	Tea & Sympathy	Toward The Unknown
The Silent World	Attack	Beyond A Reasonable Doubt
Lust For Life	The Bad Seed	The Sharkfighters
Bus Stop	The Unguarded Moment	Phantom Horse
War and Peace	High Society	
Rififi	Moby Dick	
Oklahoma		



Dr. Frederic Wertham, seated center, tests child at his clinic.



## An Expert Looks At Juvenile Delinquency

*Juvenile delinquency, on the increase since World War II, is a subject that vitally concerns the entire community. What are its roots and what can be done to wipe it out? These are the questions considered by Frederic Wertham, a leading authority in the field, in his latest book, "Circle of Guilt," which is reviewed below by a labor writer.*

By **AL TOFFLER**  
Labor's Daily Staff Writer

Frederic Wertham is a guy with plenty of enemies. Professionals in the psychotherapy business look down their noses at him. Comic book publishers hate him. Television, movie and radio bigwigs find him a burr under the saddle. The American Civil Liberties Union disagrees violently with him. And so on down the line.

Read one of his books, and you'll find out why before you've gone a dozen pages. Wertham has been accused of being an egotist, a charlatan and a thousand other things. But one thing is agreed upon: He is a fighter.

By his own standards, Wertham is waging a consistent one man onslaught against the brutality and twisted sexuality that inundates American youth today. His books—four of them—are campaign documents, powerful polemics in this fight.

On October 15, bookstores will offer for sale his latest volume—"Circle of Guilt" (Rinehart, \$3.00)—and, it is safe to say, it will find a ready market. Whether this is good or bad will depend on the reviewer you read. This writer thinks it is good, very good.

"Circle of Guilt" is a passionate book written about a boy whose name made headlines in the New York press for months. A Puerto Rican, living in one of the Puerto Rican ghettos of New York, Frank Santana, became for a period the scareword that roused the city to a high point of fury. Unfortunately Wertham says, it did little more than that.

### The Story Behind a Murder

For Santana is the kid convicted of the "senseless murder" of 15-year-old William Blankenship—the "model boy." You probably remember the newspaper stories.

Today Santana is serving a lengthy sentence, but the social conditions which filtered through his personality to explode, in a moment of crisis, in a gun blast, remain.

Wertham is no vulgar theoretician who blames everything on environment. But neither does he blind himself to its effects with the familiar refrain "it's all psychological."

You can't scream about a "shocking murder," then demand the electric chair for the "young hoodlum," and finally sit back pleased with accomplishment when the Santanas are electrocuted or jailed. To get at the root of delinquency is another matter, and Wertham tackles it in simple language, charged with personal feeling. Undoubtedly, the language will be too simple to please some.

He lays to rest the time-honored explanation "the home is to blame." "To accuse individual parents and to threaten them with punishment is easy. It shifts attention from social to individual influences and creates the illusion that except for these parents there are no delinquency-producing circumstances. The it's-all-up-to-the-family argument is really directed against the family."

### Comic Books Share in Guilt

Some of these delinquency-producing influences, Wertham insists, with logic on his side, come from the "glorification of brutality and violence in mass media (of which comics are merely the most glaring example)."

Some of it comes from the impotence and confusion of social agencies which are supposed to be dealing with the causes, not effects, of delinquency. In Santana's case, his family was never contacted by any social agency until after the shooting.

Wertham describes his interviews with the boy, the attitudes of the court and press, the background of Santana's existence, and paints a believable portrait of a kid uprooted from his home, fatherless, living in the midst of unconcealed racial prejudice against his people, in streets where being a member of a protective gang is the normal way of life—necessary to survival.

Given these circumstances, any weakness of personality—and Santana was not the most adjusted kid—you provide an explosive situation. To blame the 17-year-old for all this, to hold him totally responsible for his actions, is, Wertham believes, hypocrisy.

"Delinquency in the last analysis," he writes, "stems not from the fact that children neglect their duties, but from the fact that we

violate their rights. Children do have three fundamental rights: the right to health, to education and to protection. In each great epoch the rights of children, who make up the most vulnerable segment of the population, have had to be proclaimed.

### Is Censorship the Answer?

"Christianity announced: 'Suffer little children to come unto Me.' During the industrial revolution children's rights against the abuses of child labor had to be protected by law. Freud proclaimed the right of children to acknowledgment of their instinctual life and its vicissitudes. At present the enormous development of mass media has created a new situation."

Wertham has been fighting for some form of regulation of the degree and amount of brutality fed into the cultural stream by comic books, television and the movies. For this he has been attacked by the producers of the stuff.

His position has also been attacked by the liberal American Civil Liberties Union which opposes all forms of censorship. But where do you draw the line? Wertham in the past has asked, is it democracy to pollute our kids, and lack of democracy to prevent it?

For labor and the liberal movement, it is a difficult question. Certainly any degree of censorship has always led to more and more censorship. But the problem remains, and, according to Wertham, it is not being faced squarely.

On the other hand, he does not destroy his position by blaming it all on these influences. Equally to blame is the vicious discrimination that faces minority groups in certain situations. Wertham devotes an entire chapter to the sickening living conditions, job bias and unending insult forced upon American citizens of Puerto Rican descent. His facts, easily verifiable, and obvious to anyone who knows New York at all, are enough to make one ill and ashamed.

This book undoubtedly has its weaknesses. It is not, perhaps, encyclopedic in its approach to delinquency. But Wertham is trying to shift the whole approach currently being taken by "experts" on this subject.

It can only be hoped that he will succeed.





By JANE GOODSSELL

There is no silence so quiet, so resounding, so complete as that which rings through our house around 8:30 in the morning when two little girls, who (having tried on and taken off three outfits before deciding on one to suit the mood of the day; having quarreled over whose turn it is to set the table; having announced that they hate mush, aren't hungry, dislike orange juice and gooshy eggs; having read the comics, made several telephone calls and discovered that they haven't time to make their beds; having searched frantically to find lost books, lost bus tickets, missing mittens and mislaid pencils)



have finally been bundled into their wraps, and pushed out the door accompanied by their father, who

(having turned off the alarm, snuggled back under the covers for just a minute and stayed there for twenty; having cut himself shaving, rushed through dressing, yanked two buttons off his shirt, announced that he has time only for black coffee, skimmed the headlines and grumbled at the editorials, reminded his wife to call the plumber and doled out allowances)



has been presented with a quick kiss and a long memorandum list by his wife, who

(having stubbed her toe getting out of bed, greeted, changed and dressed the baby, packed lunches, scrambled eggs, arbitrated quarrels, unsnarled snarls, braided pigtales, tied sashes, sewn on buttons, written notes to teachers, coaxed cereal down reluctant throats, let the cocoa boil over, lost her temper, insisted on galoshes, scrubbed egg off faces, and waved bye-bye from the doorway)

has collapsed at the kitchen table to quiet her jangled nerves with a cup of coffee.



Record drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

## Nutritional Half-Truths Plague Families; Some Facts on Vitamins

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for The Record

Judging from the letters this department received after its recent criticism of high-priced vitamins, America's families are deeply worried about the nutritional quality of modern foods, and possible injury to health from chemical additives used in processed foods, certain types of cooking vessels, etc. Many of the food fears that plague people are simply inaccuracies or at best part-truths spread by sellers of various products who stand to gain from frightening people into buying their particular vitamin products, cooking utensils or "health" food. Some questions, notably the problem of chemical additives and insecticide residues, may be of more legitimate concern, especially since our chief safeguard is the seriously understaffed Federal Food and Drug Administration administering a food and drug law which has noticeable loopholes.

But many food fears spread by sellers can be answered with factual information from authoritative sources.

For example, reader F. D. F. writes: "I was visited by a food-supplement salesman who used the arguments reported by you. He supported his claims with government reports on poor soil, cooking of foods, storage, organic vs. inorganic growing, etc. His arguments sounded good. However, I couldn't see spending \$20 a month on a vitamin. Can we get all we need out of foods?"

Similarly, reader H. D. R. writes: "Since you have cautioned us about products of this nature (vitamin supplements) sold door to door, are we to assume that none of them are beneficial?"

Here are answers to these and other fears and questions often expressed about foods:

**VITAMIN SUPPLEMENTS:** Our previous report did not say that vitamins or food supplements are not beneficial, but merely that the average person eating a balanced diet does not require them, according to medical and nutritional authorities. Your need for additional vitamins should be determined by your physician or health clinic. We also criticized what seems to us to be the high price of \$19.50 for a month's supply of such vitamin supplements as Nutrilite, sold house to house by a chain of canvassers with no authoritative medical or pharmaceutical training in diagnosing illness or prescribing vitamins.

If your physician does consider you need a vitamin supplement or a specific vitamin, you can shop for the lowest-priced product sold in interstate commerce and meeting "USP" standards as labeled on the bottle. We listed a number of reasonably priced sources for vitamin preparations such as Celo, the drug cooperative; the private brands of large department stores and mail order houses, etc.

**FOOD PREPARATION:** Yes, it is true, as some of the fear peddlers tell you, that some of the nutritional value of our foods may be lost because of improper cooking methods in the home. But the answer is not to spend \$20 a month or even less for a vitamin supplement, but to use cooking methods that will conserve vitamin values. Here are the most important:

1—Avoid preparing foods far in advance of meals. When they must be prepared ahead, keep them covered and refrigerated to retard the loss of nutrients.

2—Cook foods in as little water as possible, and as quickly as possible. Several years ago, investigators wondered why people in Newfoundland had many nutritional deficiencies when their diet seemed to warrant a better health record. The investigators found the cooking methods popular among the Islanders were responsible. They customarily boiled potatoes after peeling, so that they lost 50 percent of their vitamin C. Furthermore, the potatoes were cooked in the morning and held until night, by which time they had lost all their vitamin C. The Newfoundlanders also like to boil cabbage for one to two hours, with the result that it lost 90 percent of its vitamin C.

Not only vitamin C, but many other nutrients, are soluble in water, including all the B-vitamins and some minerals.

**THE ALUMINUM BUGABOO:** Such noted labor medical consultants as Drs. William Sawyer, Manus E. Ornstein and Harold Aaron have been warning union members against false nutritional notions. Among the most persistent is the old superstition against aluminum cookware. Every Government and health authority here and abroad has said there is no danger in using aluminum utensils. The Federal Trade Commission has secured a number of cease and desist orders against misrepresentations made by companies that sell stainless steel cookware, most recently against a large Chicago company, (the Cory Corp.). The company has agreed not to claim, in literature or through its salesmen, that food prepared in aluminum or enamelware causes diseases, that its own cookware is necessary to health or any more conducive to good health than other waterless utensils, pressure cookers and steamers, or that such ailments as heart disease, ulcers, gall stones, decayed teeth or diabetes are caused by improper preparation of food.

Certainly you need a certain type of cookware to conserve food values. It should be heavy in weight, with flat bottoms, straight sides and tight-fitting cover. But it can be aluminum, enamelware or stainless steel.

**THE "DEFICIENCY" FEAR:** People are also worried about the evidence that some soils are deficient in trace minerals, and crops grown from such soils may be deficient. There is also a group that insists foods must be grown with organic fertilizers rather than commercial fertilizers. This is an argument used by many vitamin peddlers.

But nutrition authorities point out that the fear of deficiencies would be logical only if we got all our food from one deficient area. Actually, our foods today come from a great many places.

Also, in a significant study carried out over a ten-year period by Michigan State University, there was no evidence that fertilized foods produce crops of higher nutritive value than depleted soils, or that commercial fertilizers decrease the nutritive value of crops.

Thus, the key to good nutrition is to eat balanced meals that include a variety of foods.



# lighter side of the

record

## Lines Sharply Drawn

BLOOMSBURG, Pa.—Union linemen of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co. have split personalities on the political action question. On the one hand they're all in favor of political activity. On the other hand they vigorously oppose all political activity on telephone poles. The linemen mailed appeals to all political candidates to please lay off telephone poles. The placards and the tacks and the staples made them slip when climbing the poles, they complain.

## Cops Get Chased

CORNING, Calif.—Woody Woodson contended that he had been unfairly tagged for a traffic violation and when the local authorities offered no redress he decided to do something about it himself. There upon he ordered the local police to clear out of their headquarters within 30 days—or else. Woodson owns the building.

## The Poor Farmer

Without much exertion a lot of us can sympathize with the bedeviled Canadian farmer who explained his pinched position as follows in a note to the credit department of the Hudson's Bay Company.

"I got your letter about what I owe. Now be pachtant. I ain't forgot you. When I have the money I will pay you. If this was the Judgment Day and you was no more prepared to meet your maker than I am to meet your account you sure would go to hell. Trusting you will do this. . . ."

## His Office Dissolved

DENVER. The one man more than any other in the country entitled to be completely disillusioned with politics is Henry L. Robeck. In a recent election in the little town of Irondale, Robeck received 58 votes for mayor, defeating his opponent, Richard E. Benson, who received 51 ballots. But in the same election the citizenry by a margin of 178 to 41 also voted to dissolve

the township—which meant that there would be no mayor.

## Pooches on the Couch

TAMPA, Fla.—This town has an ultraritz pet hospital where millionaires can take their pooches for psychoanalysis. Every kennel has its own private music outlet. A small swimming pool is provided for elite mutts that want recreation. Special visiting hours are specified and even special cats—trained for extra-fast take-off—are available for hounds in need of exercise.

## Prehistory

The bright pupil looked long and thoughtfully at the second examination question, which read: "State the number of tons of coal shipped out of the United States in any given year."

Then his brow cleared and he wrote: 1492 —None."

## BARNEY SMOKESTACK



by EATON



HOLLYWOOD'S Audrey Flowers perches prettily on phone book. Anyone have her number?

—By Bill Perkins

## "UNION MAID" —A Serial Story







**GERMANS VISIT RWDSU:** German retail unionists and businessmen visiting U.S., stop at RWDSU headquarters in New York, get picture of retail labor relations in this country from RWDSU Exec. Vice-Presidents Alex Bail and Sam Kovenetsky, Pres. Max Greenberg and Record Editor Max Steinbock, l. to r. behind desk.



**JERSEY LOCAL 108 HQ. OPENING** is celebrated in Newark, whose Mayor Leo Carlin, l. center, is shown congratulating '108' Dir. Irving Rosenberg. From left, RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps, Pres. Max Greenberg, Rosenberg, '108' 1st Vice-Pres. Charles Greenberg, Mayor Carlin, N. J. CIO Pres. Paul Krebs, Al Wagner of Newark CIO, '108' Exec. Vice Pres. Meyer Meyers.

## Around the RWDSU



**DEPARTMENT STORE LEADERS,** Int'l Exec. V-P Sam Kovenetsky, l., and '65' Org. Dir. Bill Michelson emplane for trip to midwest this month to line up support among unions and organizing possibilities among department stores of Allied and Federated chains in connection with District 65's contract fight with New York's Bloomingdale and Stern department stores.



**CHECK FOR \$4,000** for Italy's homeless kids, represented by movie star Linda Darnell, is presented by District 65 Pres. David Livingston. Union's Italian Affairs Committee ran fund campaign, topped by gala dance and entertainment attended by Miss Darnell and other celebrities.